



THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 25TH, 1896.



WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Billage supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

Successors to W. R. CASSELL & Co.

11, Rua 1ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

11, Rua de Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers of all kinds of goods, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraciva,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 167

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co. WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities, bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Maieira Wines

G. PRALLER & Co., Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherry, Champagne

Cognac and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

RAUNIER & Co.

136, RUA DO OUVIDOR

TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is mounted to execute every order.

Specialty in co-tune-making. Cashmeres, serges, woolsens and flannels, mohairs, alpaca, &c., &c., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

MODERATE PRICES.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

Representatives of

FLINT, EDDY & CO., New York

AGENTS FOR

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars; passenger and freight; also, manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles of American manufacture.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class are interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

NEW LONDON BAR

LUNCH-ROOM

FORMERLY

George's Restaurant

8, RUA GENERAL CAMARA, 8

The new proprietor, Banulian D. Machado, late interest all partner of the Café Americano, has to advise his numerous friends and patrons that he occupies in his new place of a first class service, cooking after English and Brazilian style to suit every taste. He trusts that his old patrons will continue to favor him in his new place.

PRICES MODERATE.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aquecimento No. 108,

Telephone 628

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (Plano inclinado, rua do Ruchuto) to this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature breezing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERDINAND MINTFORS, ANSSELÉE 72. Telephone 206.

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DU
TRAVAIL ET
D'ENTREPRISES
AU BRÉSIL

Empresa Estivadora

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RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 56,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

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THE HARRAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

CARMO BATHS.

CHIROPODIST.

Hot and Shower Baths,
Sulphur and Medical Baths,
Plunge Baths, etc.

No. 28, Rua do Carmo,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Business Established 1795.

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PINGENIN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1881.Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

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Capital £2,500,000

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**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Accumulated Funds .. £825,000Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
of every kind at reduced rates.

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**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
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Established 1836Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751
Uncalled capital .. £2,400,751

Agent: P. E. Swanteick,

4, Travessa do Conselho in Saraiva.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 35, Rua 25 de Março.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO.
LIMITED.**

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Gory's Merthys"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praga do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

GUANABARA & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J.
B. White & Brothers, London, England.Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the
United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and
Consignees.

Cable Address: AGUA-RIO.

**CONSOLIDATED
DENTAL MFG. Co.
NEW YORK.**Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth,
Instruments, filling materials, etc.
Guaranteed as good as the best,
at lower prices. Get a sample set of
teeth at

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Representatives for Brazil.

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**W. & B. DOUGLAS
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.**Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic
rams, pump chain, garden
engines, Yard hydrants, street
washers, etc.

Sole representatives in Brazil,

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Caixa 1055.

2, Rua 1.º de Março.



Frank & Co.,

advise their numer-
ous friends and pa-
trons that they have
opened a department
for English Tailor-
ing, having contract-
ed for that purpose
an experienced cut-
ter from London

No. 38, RUA DO ROSARIO

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS.The fourth dance of the season will be
held on the 22nd August 1896. For invita-
tions members will please apply to the
Second Secretary Mr. H. L. Wheatley or at
Praga do Commercio No. 1.

Rio 1st August 1896.

Galeria GonçalvesLarge assortment of pictures and fancy looking-glasses,
engravings, oleographs, aquarelles, oil paintings, chromos,
and copies of famous authors of the Munich gallery.Receives every month silk-peluche of different colors for
pictures, passe-partouts for photographs, photo-engravings,
painter's cloth, drawing and transparent papers; also paint-
er's colors in tubes for gouaches and aquarelles, complete draw-
ing outfits, etc., directly from Europe.

Sells at lowest prices.

Fernando Gonçalves da Rocha & Co.

208, RUA DO CATTETE,

opposite Rua Pinheiro

Telephone No. 2469.

N.B.—Special deposit of the famous Yoda chromos.

WANTED.A servant desiring to return to England to accompany a
family from Rio de Janeiro to London sailing August 12th as
nurse for two children aged four and two respectively. Cor-
respondence solicited, giving references.

Address: Rev. LUCIEN LEE KINSOLING,

Caixa 47.

Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

PORTUGUESE LESSONS.Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make
translations from English to this language and vice versa.
Office: 65, Assembleia, rooms from 7 to 11 a. m. and 1 to
2 p. m.**SITUATION WANTED**Young Englishman speaking and writing
Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as
clerk, has several years experience in Rio
shipping and stevedoring business. Best of
References.Address N. D. J.
this Office.**TO THE BRITISH COLONY.**As the British Government has recognized our rights
over the Trindade Island, Messrs. Quimio Lemos & Co.
invite the English people to pay them a visit at No. 62,
Rua da Quitanda, to see their very best goods for ladies,
gentlemen and boys.**TURKISH AND EGYPTIAN.**Superior quality of Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes
and tobacco, sold at

RUA DO CONSTITUTO, No. 14.

Official DirectoryU.S. LEGATION.—Penopolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON
Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Albuquerque
(opposite Custom House). Penopolis. EDMUND C. H.
PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 26, Rua
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vis-
conde de Albuquerque (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.**Church Directory**CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning
service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after
morning service—1st Sunday of the month and at 9
a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during
cool season according to notice. Devotions after morning
service at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga
de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11
a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Cattete. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer
meeting service Thursdays, 7.30 p. m.Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays;
7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSE DA
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.;
Fabrica Catolica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A.
J. MELLO.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Ilareira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7
p. m. Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São Anna No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and
7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. HAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234
Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services
Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p. m.
FRANKLIN H. NASHINETO, Pastor. Primary
School in the church building.**Medical Directory**Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-
cian, Office: 58, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p. m.**Miscellaneous.**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117
Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING
ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to
6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIOSEMAN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—

35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LOREY, Missioner.

Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off
clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at
No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 66,
Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30
to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to
1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron
A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer**WEST COAST ITEMS.**—The national library in Santiago, Chili, con-
tains 86,510 printed volumes.—The length of the Chilean state telegraph
lines is nearly 12,000 kilometres.—In the first half of this year 677 marriages,
2,784 births, and 2,585 deaths were registered in
Valparaiso.—The Chilean government pays the "Sud Ame-
ricana" steamship company a total of \$146,000 in
annual subsidies.—There are seventy-seven hospitals in Chili
to which the government contributes about \$1,
200,000 a year.—A Valparaiso telegram of the 21st says that
the partisans of Reyes are organizing a revolution.
It is quite what we anticipated. The Latin re-
publican does not know how to submit to a defeat
at the polls.—Successful experiments have been made with
nitrate on a sugar plantation in Peru, belonging to
Mr. José Tomas Ramos of Valparaiso.—Owing to the frequency of suicides in Chili
the daily newspapers of Valparaiso and Santiago
propose to suspend the publication of all details
respecting such crimes. It is hoped that this
may exercise some influence toward reducing
the number of suicides.—Telegrams from Guayaquil of the 19th state
that the revolution in Ecuador is rapidly gaining
ground. This it should be remembered, is a
counter-revolution against Alfaro, who recently
seized the government by means of a successful
revolution. Another telegram of the 22nd announ-
ces a defeat of the government forces.—The lighthouse which has been erected on
the most westerly of the four islets forming the
Ergasilis group, Chili, at the western entrance
to the Straits of Magellan, will be lighted from
1st September. The light is a white revolving one
of the first order, with flashes at intervals of
30 seconds, and will be visible at a distance of
20 miles. Position: 52° 24' S., and long. 75°
6' 15" W.—The Peruvians are at last thinking of modify-
ing their medieval marriage laws, and a bill is
now under discussion in congress providing for
civil marriage. The church is of course opposing
the measure and the archbishop has issued a
pastoral letter against it. In Peru a marriage not
sanctioned by the Roman Catholic church is not
legal, which is naturally the cause of bitter com-
plaint on the part of all Protestants.—The government has entered into an ar-
rangement with N. M. Rothschild and Sons, by
which the latter retain in their hands, out of the
late loan, the sum of £880,000 which they will
dispose of as follows: For the payment of the
ironclad O'Higgins, £690,000; for the cable
from Puerto Montt to Punta Arenas, £150,000;
for the payment of the first coupon of the four
million loan, £110,000.—Chilian Times, Aug-
ust 1.—From the first of June, 1895, till the same
date in the current year the redemption of paper
was as under:

Treasury bills	\$ 8,786,428.58
Government notes	23,094,138.00
Bank notes	54,890,418.00

Total

Less bank notes ransomed

Total gold in circulation

—Chilian Times, July 22.

—There was a very stormy sitting in the cham-
ber of deputies on Tuesday, and a general scim-
mage was within an ace of occurring. One
honorable member, who is probably infected
with the prevalent football mania, jumped on to
a table in the centre of the house, and kicked
inkpots and accessories in all directions. Whilst
this was going on in the centre of the hall, other
honorable members amused themselves by snatch-
ing papers out of the secretary's hands and
tearing them up, whilst others were to be seen
gesticulating violently, shaking their fists in each
others' faces, and making allusions to each others'
eyes. The president of the chamber came in for
his share of abuse, and peace was not restored
until the "Acronists" left the chamber in a
hurry.—Chilian Times, July 25.—As we announced on Saturday, the Kosmos
steamer *Pontar* went ashore early on Thursday
morning on the rocks off Horcon and has become
a total wreck. She struck at 4.10 a. m., and at
once the two passengers on board and the crew
took to the boats and landed. They had only
done so, when she was seen to submerge and two
terrific explosions took place through the water
getting in and bursting some of the boilers. She
lies in about seventeen fathoms of water at the
bow and thirteen at the stern. Some of the cargo
will be lost, but it is believed that the iron of
tin and other metals can be recovered. In the
meantime there is such a strong sea and current
running at the place that it is impossible for a diver
to go down to examine the vessel. The steamer
was valued at £25,000 and has been insured in
70 per cent of that amount, so that the company
will only lose 30 per cent of her value. The
cargo was insured. The *Pontar* was in com-
mand of Capt. Timmermann was in com-
mand officer, who had been in the Kosmos company's
service since its establishment.—Chilian Times,
July 22.—A decree has been issued calling out the
active national guard [men of 20 years]. The
guards who may be drawn in the provinces of Val-
paraiso, Santiago, O'Higgins, and Colchagua are
required to present themselves at their respective
quarters on the last Sunday of August next. The
day appointed for the guards of the provinces of
Cochinbo, Acconagua, Curico and Talca is the
first Sunday in September, and for all the remain-
ing provinces the second Sunday in September.
The period of mobilisation and training in the
current year is forty-five days. Thirty per cent.
of the men enrolled will be drawn for, and an ad-
ditional number equal to one-fifth of this per-
centage to fill vacancies. The total number to be
called out in the four provinces first mentioned is
3,440. They will be called out in two contingents,
20 as to affect the industries in which they are en-
gaged as little as possible, and they will be dis-
tributed among the regiments of the line. Al-
though the excitement with respect to Argentina
has died out, the patriotic desire to serve in the
national guard has in nowise abated.—Chilian
Times, July 22.The final plans for a second great bridge across
East river, New York, have been adopted. They
provide for a structure similar to the present,
Brooklyn bridge, running from Delancey street
New York, to South Sixth street, Brooklyn. The
cost of the structure, including approaches and the
value of the property condemned, will be about
\$15,000,000. It is expected that work on the
towers will be begun at once.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital	£ 1,500,000
Capital paid up	750,000
Reserve fund	500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISHON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,

nachs,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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Draws on:

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pondents.
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M. A. von Rothschild
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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 391, of 17th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital	£ 1,500,000
Realized do	900,000
Reserve fund	950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

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Capital	£ 1,000,000
Idem paid up	800,000
Reserve fund	850,000

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BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

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Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

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TRADE AND COMMERCE OF RIO. ***NAVIGATION.**

The movement in shipping at Rio de Janeiro was of a more animated character than in 1894, the naval revolt having seriously interfered with the trade of this port in the early part of that year.

In Annex G it will be seen that the number of British vessels registered at this consulate-general was 532 steamers and 206 sailers, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,201,701 tons, being an increase of 130 vessels, gauging 71,059 tons, over the previous season.

Annex II is compiled, as is the greater part of the other data on trade in this report, from the *Journal do Commercio*, the most important newspaper published in Brazil. The total number of British and foreign vessels entered last year was 1,460, gauging 2,243,103 tons, showing an increase of 163 vessels and 313,976 tons over the year 1894; the clearances were also 135 vessels, of 357,640 tons, more than those for the corresponding period. By the statistics the *Journal* publishes, the arrivals of British vessels are 74 and the departures 70 in excess of the number registered at this consulate-general. This difference, I presume, is caused by entering some vessels under both foreign and coasting trade, on account of their having shipped cargo at intermediate ports for transport to Rio.

The share that the British flag took in the carrying trade of this port was nearly 54 per cent.

The coasting trade, in which foreign flags are also permitted to take part, is set forth in Annex I. According to law, this privilege expires in November next, and there exists some doubt whether it will be renewed. In the present state of the Brazilian mercantile marine it is difficult to see how this branch can be efficiently carried on without the aid of foreign bottoms.

From the "Report for the year 1895 on the Trade and Navigation of Rio de Janeiro," by Wm. Geo. Wagstaff, H. B. M. Consul General at Rio de Janeiro

The number of vessels entered was 1,358, with an aggregate tonnage of 773,278, being an advance of 404 vessels and 245,172 tons on the year 1894. The clearances were 1,507 vessels, of 914,806 tons, against 1,018 vessels and 672,159 tons respectively, or an increase of 489 vessels and 272,647 tons in 1895.

The gross total tonnage of all shipping entered at this port during the past year, as stated by the *Journal do Commercio*, was 2,818 vessels, gauging 3,030,381 tons, against 2,251 vessels, measuring 2,457,233 tons, showing an advance of 567 vessels and 563,148 tons on the previous year. The return, however, appears to me erroneous, as a reduction should be made of those vessels entered and cleared at the same time under both denominations, foreign and coasting.

SEAMEN'S MISSIONS.

The only means this consulate possessed of relieving distressed British seamen, shipwrecked crews, and those discharged from hospital was to send them to the seamen's mission, two of which were in existence at this port last year, viz., "The Rio Seamen's Mission," and "The Wesson Rio Harbour Mission." The latter was re-opened last autumn, but owing to the death from yellow fever of the missionary, Mr. Schmidt, it is again closed. The death from shivering of another missionary, Mr. Brandreth, on February 20 last has also to be regretfully recorded. There are other boarding-houses in town where, however, it has not been deemed advisable to send sailors.

Several complaints have been made against the unsatisfactory condition of the Rio Seamen's Mission—its want of space, and being situated in a crowded, unhealthy locality. This matter has been previously referred to, and in a report on the sanitary condition of this port, drawn up by Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Rhind, at my request, in September last, he states as follows:—"Finally I take this opportunity to refer to a matter which concerns most closely the health and general welfare of seamen while in this port, viz., the desirability of establishing a sailor's home for the accommodation of men placed under consular charge through sickness or other causes. There is in Rio a seamen's mission, to which, as being an establishment respectably conducted, seamen are sent by the consulate-general, but the accommodation is insufficient, many men having often to sleep on the floors. Complaints on this and other grounds are frequently made, and many men refuse to go to the mission. They drift into the hands of boarding-house keepers, and in most cases, before securing fresh employment, they have to submit to most extortionate demands. I cannot but think that the establishing of a sailors home, under official supervision, would benefit the men and enable the consulate-general in a great measure to put a check upon the evil practices of crimps and boarding-masters, as in which the local authorities appear to be quite indifferent."

The "Rio Seamen's Mission" recognise that more ample and better accommodation is needed, but pending the establishment of a sailors' home, funds are wanting to enable the mission to hire larger premises offering these advantages. It is hoped, therefore, that shipmasters and these connected with shipping will contribute to this object.

Mr. Rhind in his report further mentions: "Another matter which I have always thought deserving of greater attention on the part of the port authorities is the traffic in intoxicating liquors carried on by boats in the bay. I am under the impression that this traffic is illegal. It appears to be carried on by boats ostensibly doing business as fruit-sellers, and by others in the interests of crimps and boarding-house keepers. The quality of liquor sold is of the strongest and most deleterious kind, and I am sure that it must be responsible for predisposing many men to the attacks of local epidemics, not to mention its being also accountable for the many cases of insubordination and quarrels which occur on board vessels in the port.

"It may, perhaps, be worthy of consideration whether ships when opening agreements for Rio should not be required to undertake the distribution to the crew daily during their stay in port of a certain ration of wholesome liquor, as well as a dose of some anti-febrile preparation recommended by medical authority."

Having regard to the unhealthiness of this port, I beg to draw the attention of ship-owners to the danger incurred in sending their vessels to Rio during the yellow fever season; January, February, and March being usually the worst months.

While dwelling on this subject, I wish to caution shipmasters against washing down decks with water from alongside during the yellow fever epidemic as so much sewage enters the bay carrying infection with it. Another suggestion is, not to grant any leave or as little as possible, and to require all hands to be on board before sunset.

I also submit for the consideration of the directors of mail packet companies, the desirability of their steamers not remaining the night in port, during the height of the epidemic, but to slow down so as to arrive early in the morning and leave the same evening. The Royal Mail steamers coming from Buenos Ayres have lately adopted this course.

IMMIGRATION.

The tide of immigration was strong last year, the number arriving at Rio de Janeiro being 14,580, or 60,847 more than in 1894, as shown in Annex J.

Allusions have been made in previous reports as to the unsuitability of this country, in every respect, for British emigrants; and, in answer to their enquiries, this consulate has strongly advised them to give preference to British colonies, Canada, the United States, or South Africa. The disastrous experience of former years should be a warning to all intending British emigrants to Brazil.

Emigrants undergo terrible hardships from the time they leave their homes until they reach Rio de Janeiro, where they are landed at Ilha das Flores (an island in the bay), which offers accommodation for about 1,500 persons, though 2,000 to 3,000 are sometimes quartered there under the most incredible conditions, and the rate of mortality amongst children has been very high.

Indignant protests have lately appeared in the local newspapers against the inspector-general of lands and colonisation. The government ultimately took measures to remedy the evils.

Immigrants are supposed to remain there 10 days to a fortnight, but they sometimes remain, as was recently the case, 2 to 3 months, owing to the allotments of land in Paraná not having been made. There is also a station at Pinheiro (state of Rio de Janeiro), where the immigrants are also subjected to great inconveniences. The state government of Rio de Janeiro recently bought the island of Carvalho in the bay for 110 contos (about 4,400£) and will fit it up for an immigrant depot at a cost of about 1,700£.

Reference is made by the press to immigrants carrying infection with them into the interior. This is doubtless true; yet, at the same time, it must be admitted that, owing to the want of proper inspection of vessels before leaving Europe, immigrants often arrive in this country in a most deplorable condition; the bad rations supplied, the frightful overcrowding on board, and the want of proper sanitary arrangements cause diseases to break out during the passage or predispose them to infection on their landing in Brazil.

During the period from 1890 to 1895, 505,286 emigrants passed through the depot at Ilha das Flores, of which 136,262 shipped independently, the remainder having come on contract signed in Europe. Only 124,071 of these persons landed for settlement in Rio de Janeiro.

The emigrants best suited to the condition of life in this climate are Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese. Large numbers of Austrians also arrive. The first-named go to the coffee plantations in the states of São Paulo, Espírito Santo, and Minas Geraes; the Spaniards and Portuguese to the northern states, where sugar, cotton, and tobacco are raised; they likewise settle in the state of Rio de Janeiro, and the Austrians in Paraná and Santa Catarina. The most healthy states are in the south, where the same system of agriculture is pursued as in Europe, producing cereals and wine, and in Rio Grande do Sul also tobacco. Settlers in those districts are better off than those in other provinces, yet the absence of roads for marketing produce is a serious hindrance to improving their position.

Finally, when the immigrants are definitely settled, their condition, especially in the coffee districts, is a hard one; they

seldom become the possessors of land. After deducting cost of living, rent, and use of implements from their share of the crops, the savings are very small, and they soon discover, to their bitter regret, that Brazil is not the "promised land" depicted by the emigration agents in Europe.

SANITARY AND QUARANTINE.

The sanitary and quarantine arrangements in Brazil are notoriously defective and insufficient. There is only one quarantine station along the whole sea coast line, measuring over 3,700 miles, and that is at Ilha Grande, about 60 miles W. by S. of Rio de Janeiro.

The immense inconveniences, and even dangers, to vessels bound for northern ports, which are ordered to this station to purge quarantine, can therefore be imagined. In fact, the evils arising from such an abnormal arrangement, aggravated by arbitrary exercise of power on the part of subordinate authorities, and neglect on that of medical officers, became so serious that the matter was forcibly obtruded on the notice of the representatives of foreign powers, who, at the suggestion of the British minister, succeeded, in April 1895, in getting a sanitary congress convened, which was attended by themselves and competent representatives of the Brazilian government.

The result was that great reforms were promised, consisting of the construction of several other quarantine stations with adequate accommodation at different points along the coast, as well as considerable modification in the enforcement of the regulations. In the latter particular it would appear that there has been some improvement, more consideration to particular circumstances having since been shown in the application of the rules. Of the stations which were to be provided for quarantine purposes, the one being erected at Tamandaré, near Pernambuco is, according to a recent report of the commission, well advanced, and promises to be in every respect satisfactory. The commission at the same time stated that the bay was suitably adapted for a quarantine station, being very commodious, deep, with good holding ground, and well protected against the sea. But as regards the other stations, the efforts of the congress have not been successful.

Instead of carrying out their promises, the authorities have so acted as to render even the one existing station at Ilha Grande unfit for the reception of travellers detained under quarantine.

The Italian warship *Lombardia*, having come into Rio in December, yellow fever unhappily broke out on board in February, and the vessel was ordered to Ilha Grande. The Brazilian authorities displayed a laudable desire to assist the sufferers, and co-operated in disinfecting the ship, but unfortunately they adopted a plan of housing the patients in the quarantine station, which consequently became infected, and several of the native attendants and residents contracted the disease and died. Of the 249 officers and men forming the complement of the *Lombardia*, six officers, including the commander, and 141 men died, 99 recovered, and only three out of the whole ship's company escaped infection.

The place can therefore no longer be looked upon with confidence as healthy and proper to be occupied by travellers detained under quarantine regulations, and in the event of a vessel arriving from a suspected port it might involve serious questions. A revision of the port regulations has long been under consideration, but no alterations have yet been published. It would be well, however, at all times if ship-masters, when threatened with fines or other troubles in consequence of unintentional breaches of port, sanitary, or custom-house regulations, would at once seek advice from the consulate instead of resorting to ship chandlers or other incompetent advisers as some of them prefer to do, thus allowing their affairs to drift into such entanglements that consular intervention or counteraction becomes impracticable.

THE Chicago Tribune gives the following estimated statistics of the bicycle mania: "Bicycle riders 4,000,000, cost of wheels to them \$300,000,000, bicycle clothing for riders \$10,000,000, bicycle manufacturers 350, capital in factories \$85,000,000, the factories 3, capital in the factories \$85,000,000, manufacturers of sundries 300, capital in sundries factories \$1,000,000, capital in retail establishments \$21,000,000; total capital invested in cycle line \$400,000,000; employed in bicycle factories 75,000, employed in making sundries 50,000, employed in the factories 3,000, retail dealers and repairmen 22,000, output of wheels for this year 1,000,000, output of tires for this year 3,000,000."

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OUR AMERICAN VISITORS.

We have been favored with the following sketch of the composition of the commission of American manufacturers which is expected to arrive here to-day. The programme for their entertainment is as yet incomplete, but it is probable that the remainder of the week will be spent in and about Rio. The commission will then visit São Paulo, Santos and the coffee districts, and then make a short excursion up the Central line to Juiz de Fora. As their departure for Europe is fixed for the 9th prox., it will be impossible for our visitors to catch more than a passing glimpse of a very small part of Brazil. The information furnished us is as follows:

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, under whose auspices the commission comes to Brazil, was organized in January 1895. As the name indicates the association is national in character. A congress composed of representatives of the Association from each state in the Union is held annually for the purpose of a general interchange of views on the subject of manufacturing industries of all classes throughout the country; the discussion of ways and means to develop trade relations between the United States and foreign countries may be developed and extended; the establishment in South American capitals and other desirable points of permanent exhibitions for the display of American products. The association is non-political, non-partisan and non-sectional in character. An object of the association is also to maintain in the United States a permanent exposition of South American products and industries. The commission to arrive in Brazil on the 25th instant is, however, charged with the collection of sample products of the country; but, being composed of men of enterprise, experience and large capital, is only desirous of seeing its industries and holding personal intercourse with the business people of the country, as far as their limited time will admit, for the purpose of informing themselves of the conditions of trade and the productive resources of the republic with a view of augmenting the business intercourse of the two nations.

The commission is constituted as follows: Frederick Stearns, of Frederick Stearns & Co., manufacturing pharmacists, Detroit, Mich.; Henry R. Gilbert, of E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., manufacturers of bicycles; T. Stewart Wood, Philadelphia, representing textile machinery and cotton and wooden goods; Fairmount Machine Works, and William Wood & Co., Erie, Pa., representing the Wagon Lumber Company, Wagon, Ala., and the Gil-

Coast Lumber Company; J. M. Smidhake, Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind., manufacturers of wagons and carriages; Fremont W. Spicer, vice-president Frontenac Paper Company, Dexter, N. Y., (representative of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association); S. E. Bacon, Bacon Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa., representative of the various interests embraced in the Erie Band of Trade; John A. Johnson, vice president Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, Madison, Wis., appointed by the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers; W. T. Adams, Memphis, Tenn., a manufacturer of saw mills and other machinery and accredited representative of the Memphis Manufacturers' Association; T. D. Palmer, Palmer & Smith, leather manufacturers, Newark, N. J., representative of the New Jersey Leather Manufacturers' Association; J. K. Kilbourne, Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, manufacturer of wheelbarrows, road scrapers, wagons, &c.; William Harper, representing the John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

These gentlemen will arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 25th of August and will remain in Brazil until the 9th of September, on which date they will take passage in the "Nile" on their return to the United States. Accommodations have been provided for them at the Grand Hotel, Largo da Lapa, which will be their headquarters during their stay in Rio. On Thursday, the 27th, they go to Petropolis to call on the Minister of the United States, who will receive them at the Legation. This day evening, Friday, the 28th, they return to the Federal Capital and on Saturday, the 29th, will pay their respects to the President of the Republic and other government officials.

During their stay in Rio the members of the commission will be glad to see not only their own countrymen and the Brazilians, but others interested in the development of the industries and commerce of the country, and to exchange views with them on business subjects.

Representative members of the commission will not doubt be assigned to the duty of receiving such visitors at convenient hours, which in due time will be announced through the press.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

According to the annual report of the Board of Directors of the Strangers' Hospital, which will be presented to the annual meeting of subscribers to-morrow, the past year has shown a very satisfactory improvement in the management and prospects of that most useful institution. Although the Hospital received no important donations during the year and no benefit entertainments were given in its behalf, its resources were sufficient to carry it through the year. The number of patients admitted for treatment was 46 larger than during the preceding year, and though the average residence in hospital was lower the receipts from patients' fees were largely increased. This is a decidedly laudable indication, as it is encouraging moment for something near self-support, no distant day. Unfortunately the financial situation of the Hospital, the directors were obliged to build an isolated fever ward during the year, and have had to borrow funds to meet the cost. The building was required by the sanitary authorities, and as the directors could not conveniently support a hospital for yellow fever alone, they undertook to construct an isolated pavilion as cheap as it could be done without impairing its adaptability to the purpose in view. The loans were somewhat less than the estimated cost, about 46,000\$; but as this estimate has been considerably exceeded by unforeseen contingencies, the directors have had to meet the balance from the Hospital's regular income. This will necessitate another appeal for donations, but as the institution is so much better prepared to treat yellow fever and general ailments, without bringing them together under the same roof it is felt that its friends will not let its usefulness be impaired for the want of additional funds.

From the reports now before us, we see that 150 patients were admitted during the year ending June 30th last, and 5 were under treatment from 1894-95. Of these 131 were discharged, 21 died and 1 remained under treatment for the ensuing

year. The average residence per patient was 8.35 days, against 11.35 days last year. Thirteen nationalities in all were represented among the patients, of whom 91 were British, 23 German, 9 American, 6 Brazilian, 4 each French, Danish and Portuguese, and the remainder of six other nationalities. Of the diseases treated 80 were suffering from yellow-fever, of which 21 resulted fatally, or a trifle over 26 per cent. Of these 21 cases, however, 11 were admitted with anuria, or in a hopeless condition, of whom one died just inside the gate and another eight hours after admission. Deducting these moribund and hopeless cases, which have no real bearing on the treatment afforded by the hospital, it will be seen that the percentage of mortality is exceptionally small. This result speaks well for the skill of Dr. Baidreira, the physician in charge, and for the devotion and skillful attention of the nursing staff.

From the report of the Hon. Treasurer we are permitted to reproduce the following abstract of accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1896:

To Receipts:	
June 30, 95, Bal. brought forward.....	5,096\$150
June 30, 96, Donations.....	6,774 540
Subscriptions.....	24,122 000
Patients' fees.....	27,814 000
Isolated pavilion.....	44,730 000
Indigents' Relief Fund.....	1,014 400
Balance.....	1,045 770
	110,596\$860
By Disbursements:	
June 30, 96, Repairs.....	2,192\$330
Workers' wages.....	1,554 680
Furnishing acct.....	1,091 820
Fire insurance.....	737 500
Telephone.....	500 000
Stationery acct.....	1,237 310
Nurses acct.....	13,259 150
Servants wages.....	9,011 530
Maintenance.....	20,804 750
Drugs and instruments.....	3,054 560
Gas and taxes.....	3,904 500
Medical attendance.....	4,800 000
Isolated pavilion.....	48,388 670
	110,596\$860

Of the receipts above given for account of the "isolated pavilion", it should be explained that 44,000\$ represent loans, and 730\$ donations. In the expenditures the large gas account is due to the use of a gas motor for pumping water up to the hospital.

The Hospital was opened on January 5th, 1892, and it has not yet had time to secure patronage sufficient for its support. Now that it can completely isolate its fever patients it is anticipated that a considerable number of general cases will be treated during the summer, and also that more surgical cases, for whose treatment it is admirably situated, will be obtained during the whole year.

Since the initiation of the project the Hospital has received 326,845\$850 in donations, 58,000\$ in loans, 87,545\$000 in subscriptions, 89,025\$650 in patients' fees, and 3,240\$950 for account of "indigents' relief fund". The present valuation of the property is 325,158\$670.

EXPULSION OF FOREIGNERS.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba having expelled certain American citizens from Cuba under circumstances of exceptional harshness, Secretary Olney has expressed his opinion in the matter in the following significant terms, which may be of some use to Deputy Serzedello in his efforts to invest the Brazilian government with the authority to expel foreigners at pleasure. In referring to this proceeding on the part of the Spanish officials, Secretary Olney characterized it as harsh and inhuman. There were four Americans deported, two of whom, Joseph A. Ansley and John A. Sowers, "are said to have been men of family, and being in impoverished circumstances, I have been compelled to leave their wives and children behind them without resources." Mr. Olney then added:

"The right of Spain, as of every other sovereign state, to expel aliens, need not be discussed. If the right be conceded to the fullest extent, the mode of its exercise may be as harsh, unreasonable and oppressive as to give just ground of complaint and may go beyond all doubt in the four cases now under consideration. Whether there be regard to the arbitrary character of the decree of deportation, to the successive steps by which it was a presently proposed to be enforced, to the separation of husband and wife from dependent families, or to the constrained abandonment of the latter in desolate circumstances to the mercies of strangers, the proceedings at every stage and in every particular seem to have been characterized by what is distinguished in the results of the rights of American citizens but of the rights of common humanity. This government cannot be expected to look upon such proceedings except with indignation, and to pass them over without remonstrance. It takes this occasion to refer to, to make known its sentiments in the matter and to give notice that it will demand adequate redress for the indignity and the excessive and oppressive measures to be taken by the Spanish government for the future as well as prevent any like treatment of other American citizens."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The political situation in Corrientes has again become alarming.

—The American manufacturers' commission left Montevideo on the 22nd for Rio de Janeiro on the Royal Mail steamer *Thames*.

—The departure of the Argentine squadron for Rio de Janeiro was postponed to the 24th inst., and even now we are not sure but what something has been forgotten.

—The Paraguayan government, in spite of the extreme poverty and isolation of that country, is going in for a purchase of modern arms. What a curse to humanity this military mania is!

—It is said that the Chilean government has offered to sell the ironclads *O'Higgins* and *San Martin* to Argentina, and that the latter has declined. The story hardly seems probable.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st says that it is feared that the strike will become more general and will include the employees of the gas, electric and water companies, the bakers and canteeniers. The situation is most critical.

—The railway strike in Argentina has reached a new stage. Over 15,000 employees are out, and are seeking to stop the running of trains. The managers have resolved not to yield to their demands and propose to suspend traffic. In Rosario the strikers have tried to stop tramway traffic and have come into collision with the authorities.

—After announcing the refusal of Ansaldo to deliver the *Garibaldi* to Argentina, and its subsequent sale to Spain, the cable now tells us that the dispute has been settled and that the cruiser will be delivered to Argentina. It is a very queer transaction surely, and if all its history is made public there will probably be reason for a few blushes of shame on both sides of the Atlantic.

—It is amusing to note that the only measure the Argentine legislator can think of to meet the strike among laborers, is to authorize the expulsion of the foreigners who are promoting them. But how about the native agitators? And how about the just complaints of the strikers? The laborers in Argentina are frequently under pain, when the costs of living are taken into consideration.

—A commission of surveyors charged with the delimitation in the south of Matto Grosso have returned in Asuncion, Paraguay, because they say the country is completely overrun by armed men, who steal and plunder everything they can get hold of. It serves to confirm the late reports that things are in a bad way in that part of Brazil and that it will need but little to start another Rio Grande revolution.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The North American residents of Montevideo seem to be doing for the famous commission what none of their fellow-citizens thought of doing here. They intend to form a committee to represent them and to receive the commissioners with due honor. It is rather remarkable that a similar thing was not done here by our North American residents who shewed themselves in mere isolated atoms and constituted no great representative committee.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

A scandalous scene was enacted at the Solis theatre on Thursday evening. An unusually large crowd had assembled from an early hour outside the gallery door, anxious to witness the performance of "Aida", and many had bought their tickets at a premium. When the door was opened at 7.30 there was of course a tremendous rush, but it was found that the passage was obstructed by policemen of the "squadron of security" who instead of making way, took out their cut-throats and began belaboring the backs of all within their reach, increasing the confusion and calling forth very strong protests. The outrage was all the more unbecoming, as the police had no business at all inside the passage, where they only blocked the way, and should have confined their efforts to restraining the rush of the crowd outside the door.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 8.

Another band of counterfeiters has been trapped by the police. They suspected that they were closely watched and endeavored to destroy all traces of the false notes they had printed and hid as well as they could the different portions of the machinery. But as the two principal characters were well known to the police and had been caught before at the same trick they were not left in moment of sight and a certain number of false fifty cent notes and attempts at twenty dollar notes were discovered. Three well-known individuals have been arrested and it is supposed that they were unable to produce any considerable amount of false bills. The trade is evidently in full swing and must be profitable as so many have taken to it in spite of the risks with which it is surrounded. The police registers show that there is a regular army of these industrious people at work in this city who require constant vigilance.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The intricate and vexatious tobacco stamp tax, as was generally foreseen, is already giving serious trouble to the minor retailers of tobacco, who find themselves persecuted by inquisitorial inspectors, and subjected to most extortionate fines for every infraction of obscure, or even impalpable, clauses. In fact, the absence, perhaps accidental, of a wretched stamp worth the fraction of a cent, on a common cigar, is made a more serious offence than assault and robbery on the highway. The *abanceros*, or grocers, nearly all of whom retail cigarettes and cheap cigars, are the especial victims of this miserable specimen of ineffectual legislation, so much so that many of them are giving up a not unimportant branch of their business. Fortunately they do not intend to remain passive under the abuse, and their association is taking steps to resist and to protest against the excessive nature of the fines imposed by inspectors whose zeal for denunciation is stimulated by sharing in the proceeds of the fine, in itself an immoral thing. Their protest deserves public support, and we would like to see other branches of trade and commerce similarly united for resistance to the abuses that persecute them at every step and which are only increased by their unresisting submission.—*Montevideo Times*.

—It is stated that many shops in Buenos Aires have been closed on account of the strike. The situation is becoming worse every day. The railway employees in Mendoza have now joined the strike. To prevent the entire suspension of traffic the government has detailed regular soldiers to attend to the necessary service of the railways.

—Considerable disappointment has been expressed in Argentina over the mission of the visiting American manufacturers. It was supposed, through injudicious and irresponsible advertising, that they were coming to invest capital, inaugurate a bank, and confer other great benefits, but when it was found that they held no official commission and were merely seeking to open business connections for the sale of their goods, considerable disgust resulted. It was a mistake to advertise their coming with so great a flourish.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 25th, 1896.

We trust that the purpose of our American visitors, who are arriving here to-day from the River Plate, is now well understood. There has been no slight misunderstanding in regard to their mission, both here and at Buenos Aires, and this has led to some sharp criticism at the latter place. The Argentines had been led to believe that these gentlemen were bringing out capital for investment in the country, and that their object was to develop enterprises which would result in great benefit to Argentina. When they found that their visitors were nothing more than business men travelling in their own private capacity and seeking to open up trade for their own products in South America, their disappointment was great. We know that equally erroneous ideas have been prevalent here, and that a bank scheme, an exposition, and various other schemes have been spoken of. In some quarters, also, there is an impression that the commission is travelling in some official capacity. In view of all this, it should be clearly understood that the commission has no official standing whatever, and that it is composed of business men whose sole object is to find a market in South America for their products. To some degree, perhaps, pleasure is also an object, as the excursion gives them an opportunity to visit a little-known part of the world. The courtesies extended to them should therefore be simply those which one business man may extend to another who comes from a distant country. If a party of Brazilian merchants were to visit the United States, they would be met by accredited committees and entertained hospitably. It is a matter of good feeling and good fellowship. There is no Monroe doctrine about it, no inter-American alliance. It is business and pleasure. If new lines of trade can be opened we shall all rejoice, for trade will serve to develop intimate relations between the two countries. If, however, the conditions do not favor an extension of trade, then we shall have the pleasure of having entertained a party of representative Americans who will, we trust, carry away with them many pleasant impressions of this country and its people.

The position assumed by Secretary Olney in regard to the arbitrary expulsion of four Americans from Cuba is, in our opinion, sound and judicious. It does not deny the right of a sovereign state to expel any foreigner wherever cause has been given for such a penalty, but it very properly holds the government responsible for the manner

in which it is done and also for the reasons on which the said expulsion are based. In other words, while any state may expel a foreigner from its territory, it may not do so in a manner characterized as "harsh, unreasonable and oppressive." It is highly satisfactory to see that this question has at last been made the subject of diplomatic consideration, for it has been the cause of intolerable abuse and incalculable injury. The theory that a state may act irresponsibly and at pleasure in such matters, is part and parcel of the absolutism which has dominated the political world up to the present century, and which still dominates a majority of the governments of the present day, republican as well as monarchical. The theory that an independent state is sovereign within its own limits, and that its dignity and independence demand the fullest recognition of its sovereign power by all other nations, is probably the sole reason why so much importance is attached to the exercise of such arbitrary and irresponsible acts toward the subjects of other states. But happily the world is still progressing and some of the broader principles of justice are becoming recognized in the relations between sovereign states and as binding upon their governments. Justice is not only designed to protect citizen against citizen, but it is designed to protect the citizen against arbitrary authority. If the American government will now carry this principle to its logical conclusion, we may soon hope to see it a recognized part of international law, the guarantee of the citizen against injustice and irresponsible authority in every part of the world. Here in Brazil, where there are so many echoes of those meaningless phrases of the French revolution about "liberty, equality and fraternity," we are drifting steadily into a state of official absolutism which is destructive to every principle of justice and which will in time render international relations exceedingly difficult. Much has already happened since the founding of the republic to demonstrate the arbitrary temper of those who have forced themselves into power, and the proposition now before congress empowering the executive to summarily expel any foreigner considered objectionable or dangerous will serve to accentuate the risks and hardships which foreigners incur in coming here. Such acts and measures are not only unrepugnant but they are opposed to every principle of justice. The foreigner, even when justly accused of promoting disorder or immorality, should be entitled to the same opportunities of defence before the courts of justice, as are given to accused persons here and everywhere else. Even the worst criminal is carefully protected in all these rights, and to such an extent is this protection carried throughout the whole of republican America that justice is more frequently defeated than executed. But when the accused is a foreigner, however, he is considered to be outside all these protecting guarantees, he is condemned without a hearing, and he is expelled summarily from the country. And more than that, he is denied all right of appeal and all claim to indemnity. A grosser injustice could not be imagined, for it is the denial of the commonest privileges of international relationship and a trespass upon the commonest rights of personal liberty and property.

The sudden collapse of the bill in the chamber of deputies approving the protocols arranged between the Brazilian and Italian governments relative to the settlement of a large number of claims against Brazil, was not only a surprise, but it was eminently characteristic. These protocols simply provided for the settlement of the claims by arbitration. As might be expected, there are many exaggerated and unreasonable claims among them, as well as many which are just and indisputable, but as the choice of a competent and trustworthy arbitrator is implied in such a settlement, it is no more than fair to presume that the claims would be thoroughly sifted and the spurious and unreasonable ones would be thrown out. A considerable number of hot-headed, unreasoning chauvinists, however, took it into their heads that this reference to an arbitration tribunal was an admission of the justice of these disputed claims, so they began to stir up the mob not only against the friends of the bill among the deputies, but also against the inoffensive Italians who are living in the country. They have paraded the streets giving *morras* for Italy and *vivas* for the

Abyssinians, they have denounced the treaty as dishonorable to Brazil, and they have even threatened, we are informed, to depose the President should the bill pass. During the past week the streets have been guarded by an extra police force, and fears have been commonly expressed that trouble would surely result. A crisis, however, was suddenly precipitated by an unexpected conflict in S. Paulo, where a large resident population of Italians made it dangerous for such chauvinist demonstrations. For some nights the irrepressible *maciada* (youths) persisted in provoking the Italians by giving *morris* to Italy, and it is said, by trampling on an Italian flag. Saturday night the Italians retorted by giving *morris* to Brazil, and various conflicts resulted. The Italian consul, who was at the theatre, became mixed up in the disturbance, and he is accused of parading the streets with a mob of his countrymen, giving *morris* to Brazil. We do not believe it, but the accusation stuck and has created a tremendous excitement. There was further trouble on Sunday, the Brazilians, forgetting the provocations given, have demanded the recall of this consul's exequatur and the governor of S. Paulo has apparently sought popularity by taking sides against the Italians. The reflex of this conflict was seen in the chamber of deputies in this city yesterday, when Deputy Glycério, who had been urging the adoption of the bill, suddenly moved its rejection because of the São Paulo incident. And his motion was adopted unanimously! This illustrates the quality of statismanship and the degree of justice which now dominate the public affairs of this country. The irresponsible howlings of the mob and the ravings of demagogues are potent enough to influence legislation and to endanger the foreign relations of the country. The excitement caused by these mad demonstrations and the bitter feelings engendered by these insane attacks upon the Italians resident in the country, will surely lead to trouble. The Italians are numerous enough to make a vigorous defence, especially in São Paulo, and this imbecile attack upon them because of an unpopular diplomatic agreement, for which they were in no wise responsible, can not fail to cast serious discredit upon Brazil. There ought to be a little reflection and judgment employed in such delicate questions, but in this there has been not a suspicion of it. It is to be feared that we have not yet seen the worst of the dispute.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 13.—Senate.—The senate adopted the report of the committees on the constitution and legislation recommending the discussion, in committee of the whole, of the question of the right of the senate under the rules to ask cabinet ministers to explain on the floor of the senate chamber matters relating to their departments. It also adopted the motion of Senator Justo Chermont for sitting on the following day in committee of the whole for the purpose of discussing this question. Senator Coelho Rodrigues answered the speech made on the previous day by Senator Moraes Barros and offered a motion to enquire how many volunteers had been furnished by each of the states for the service of the army and navy. Senator Ramiro Barcellos argued to prove that the government is illegally spending public money for relieving the gangs of parricides of the Central railway. He was answered by Senator Moraes Barros, who said that the expenditure is perfectly legal. Senator Vicente Machado moved to inquire whether the government has expended public money on a book written by Alexandre d'Atri, called *Homens e Casas do Brazil*. The army bill was voted in 2d discussion with amendments. **Chamber of Deputies.**—There was some discussion between Deputy Nilo Pecanha and the chair, who declined to comply with that deputy's request for the immediate discussion of the protocol on the Italian claims. Deputies Paranhos Montenegro, Julius dos Santos, Adolpho Gordo, Milton and Nilo Pecanha discussed the bill for organizing the courts of the federal districts. Deputy Ercilio Coelho spoke in favor of the pension for D. Luiz Echebarria. The chamber then discussed the bill on brevet second-lieutenants and ensigns, and also the deficiency appropriation of 6,524,426\$600 for the payment of arrears of indebtedness and the bill for modifying the contract with the Companhia de Estradas de Ferro do Norte do Brazil.

AUG. 14.—Senate.—The Senate in committee of the whole discussed the question of its right to ask cabinet ministers to make explanations on the floor of the senate chamber. Senator Quintino Bocayana, Benedito Leite, Ramiro Barcellos and Almino Afonso contested this right, which in their opinion, savors of the parliamentary system. Senators Coelho Rodrigues and Justo Chermont spoke in favor of the right of the senate to demand the presence of ministers. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputies Luiz Adolpho, Thomaz Cavalcanti, Galduino Loreto, Alcindo Guanabara, Augusto Montenegro and Trindade discussed the budget of the department of Jajay was discussed by Deputies Alvaro Torres and Serzelelli.

AUG. 17.—Senate.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos produced a copy of the message in which the

President had asked for the special appropriation for the Central railway together with the detailed statement of the objects for which the appropriation was intended. He defended any one to take these documents and prove that they authorized the government to spend any part of the public appropriation in widening the gauge of part of the Central railway. Barão do Iguay spoke on police affairs in Amazonas and afterwards took part in the debate on the budget of the department of foreign affairs, on which a speech was also made by Senator Vicente Machado. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Porcinella spoke in favor of the bill for ratifying the treaty with Japan. Deputy Glycério inquired whether the modification of the contract with the Companhia de Estradas de Ferro do Norte do Brazil would not lead to an increase in public expenditure. Deputy Augusto Montenegro said that the company has to contend with financial difficulties and requires a multiplication of its contract in order that it may be able to obtain a loan. The product of this loan will be placed at the disposal of the government in Europe and the government will furnish the company money as it needs it. In Brazil for the work on the road. Deputy Gaspar de Drummond moved to ask for information in regard to the construction of a station 4 kilometers from Bonjardim on the railway from Nazareth to Crato in Pernambuco. Deputy Medeiros de Albuquerque presented a petition, signed at a meeting held on the previous day, against the protocol on the Italian claims. Deputy Nilo Pecanha informed the chamber that the state of Minas has declared against the protocol. Deputy Frederico Borges moved to place on record an expression of profound sorrow for the death of Col. Pedro Alves. Deputy Glycério said that, as there was considerable public excitement about the protocol on the Italian claims, he had thought it advisable to postpone for a few days the discussion of the ratification bill; but he no longer had any objection to resuming the discussion and he accordingly requested the chair to place the bill on the docket on the following day. The chair said that he had received a few days before a similar request from Deputy Nilo Pecanha, with which at the time he had not deemed it advisable to comply, since the discussion of this bill would have interfered with that of the budgets. Now, however, that none of the budgets are in discussion, he would take pleasure in complying with the request of the two deputies. Deputy Nilo Pecanha congratulated the chamber on the removal of all obstacles to the discussion of the protocol and expressed the hope that a more careful examination of the subject would induce the house to reverse its decision expressed in the vote taken at the conclusion of the first discussion. The following bills were voted by the chamber:—for reorganizing the tribunal of accounts (3rd discussion); for reorganizing the courts in the federal district (1st discussion); granting a pension to D. Luiz Echebarria; for ratifying the treaty with Japan, making a deficiency appropriation of 336,058\$28 for the department of finance (2nd discussion); making a deficiency appropriation of 34,000\$ for the marine department (2nd discussion); for modifying the contract with the Companhia de Estradas de Ferro do Norte do Brazil (3rd discussion). The chamber also voted amendments to the budget of the department of finance and concurred in the amendments to the senate to the bill authorizing congressional elections bill. The amendment to the latter, which the chamber accepted by a vote of 72 to 52, fixes the 31st of December as the day for holding the elections.

AUG. 18.—Senate.—After a speech from Senator Ramiro Barcellos the Senate voted in 2nd discussion with amendments the budget of the department of foreign affairs. The bill for taking over the issue of the Banco da Republica was discussed and several amendments offered. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Serzelelli said that, not withstanding the assertion made by the *Diario Officiel*, the government had failed to publish all the documents relating to the Caminha claim. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti referred to what had occurred in Pará between Milshiman Pina Junior and Capt. Lopes da Cruz. He censured the minister of marine for not placing in the reserve the midshipmen who had served in the revolutionary squadron. Deputy Augusto Severo defended the minister. The latter, he said, had received no official account of the occurrence at Pará, which had evidently been exaggerated. Nevertheless an investigation had been ordered and, when the *Benjamin Constant* reaches Pernambuco, Milshiman Pina will be placed under arrest. Deputies Nilo Pecanha and Augusto Montenegro discussed the bill making a special appropriation of 6,524,426\$600 for the payment of arrears of indebtedness. The latter said that the greater part of the responsibility for these arrears belongs to previous governments. The bill was then voted in 3rd discussion. After remarks from Deputies Glycério and Martins Junior the chamber rejected the bill giving life tenure to the deputy federal judge of Pernambuco. Deputies Lamourier Godinho, Nery and Francisco Veiga discussed the bill granting a year's leave of absence to Judge Piza e Almeida. On motion of Deputy José Carlos the chamber voted an amendment striking out of this bill the words "with pay." Deputy Valladares spoke against the protocol on the Italian claims.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Late mail advices from Maranhão state that Col. Thomazinho de Azevedo had left for the upper Pará to continue the surveys of the boundary line between Brazil and Bolivia.

—The Alagoas outlaw Manuel Esforno is accused of twenty assassinations, including the officers and policemen killed in the fight at the Conceição engenho. Besides these the official process enumerates a large number of attempted assassinations, assaults, robberies, etc.

—During the year ended June 30, 1896, there were received in the epidemic hospital at Ilhéus 2,922 patients, of whom 307 were all of small-pox, 230 of yellow-fever, 34 of measles and 21 of uncertain (suspected) diseases. There were 90 deaths from small-pox, 88 from yellow-fever and 4 from uncertain diseases, making a total of 182, or over 30% for the whole number of patients.

—It is said that 92 houses are being constructed in Belto Horizonte, the new capital of Minas, for public functionaries. In all probability the population will consist principally of public officials at first. The projectors of this scheme ought to visit the Planalto, in order to study the full effects of their undertaking.

—There are heart burnings at Januária and Campinas over the possession of a detachment of the 2nd battalion of soldiers which had been stationed at the former place for some years. Lately they were ordered to Campinas, but Januária protested. Campinas urged the removal, however, and secured the prize, and now the two towns are unwilling to sup the same stock of sugar cane.

—According to the *Provincia* of Pará, the Peruvian insurgent Col. Ricardo Seminario had called on the editor of that paper on the 31st inst., and had expressed an intention of taking passage on the *Alagoas* for Rio de Janeiro, on route for Buenos Aires. As we do not find his name on the *Alagoas* passenger list, we presume he decided to wait for his brother, Col. Felipe Seminario, who was expected soon to arrive in Pará.

—By order of the court some 40 children (22 boys and 18 girls) belonging to a theatrical company, were arrested in São Paulo on the 15th and were deposited in two asylums for sale keeping. The act was in conformity with the law providing for the employment of children in theatrical representations. On the 19th, however, a superior court issued a writ of habeas corpus, ordering the production of the children in court on the 22nd.

—There was a general row in São Paulo on the evening of the 22nd over the protocol question. Two conflicting reports are in circulation—one charging the jacouins with parading the streets and another, charging the other accusing the Italian consul and some of his countrymen with the same thing. The consul at any rate had to appeal to the chief of police for protection. As the disturbances occurred in various streets and at the theatre, it is to be presumed that it was caused by the rotating propaganda lately promoted by the jacouins, not only against the protocols, but also against the Italian consul.

The Diario of Bahia relates the following significant matter. A police force was recently sent to the interior of the state to guarantee life and property and to repress disturbances. The commandant of the force, some time after leaving the city of S. Felix, discovered that he had left a bag containing valuables at the railway station in that town. He at once advised the conductor of the railway to send a messenger telegraphing to the station agent at S. Felix to take care of the bag and then he could send someone back for it. This reasonable advice, however, did not suit the officer, who at once ordered the conductor to return to S. Felix—train, soldiers, officers, passengers and all—so that he could get that bag himself. The conductor of course objected, and then the petty railway guards threatened violence if he did not obey orders. So, to escape violence, the conductor took his train back to S. Felix! Comment is unnecessary.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Journals received from Rio Grande do Sul contain a full account of the murder of the federalist José Antonio de Souza Palmeira. Some months ago several attempts were made to assassinate him, but they failed for a while from their criminal designs because of General Canharia's attitude. On the 4th ult., however, Palmeira, while working in a field with four other persons, was attacked by a band of caillistas, who killed two of his companions and wounded the others.

Escaping unhurt, Palmeira went to the vicar, the town of Alfredo Chaves and the cover from him assured of protection by the authorities. Such assurances have little value, however, as has been demonstrated in so many instances, to which this, unfortunately, did not prove to be an exception. On the night of the 25th ult. the house at which Palmeira was stopping was attacked at 9 o'clock by the caillistas, who surrounded it and opened fire on its inmates.

Unable to escape, Palmeira made a desperate resistance, and the fight continued for 13 hours, only ending at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 26th, when Palmeira fell riddled with bullets. The murderers then entered the building and mutilated the corpse. They afterwards retired, firing their guns and shouting "Death to the federalists," and making other noisy demonstrations. They were all armed with government (Coudelha) rifles. The enthusiastic reception given to Councillor Silveira Martins in the state of Rio Grande shows that during his long absence, interrupted at intervals, he has lost none of his great popularity. The *Santaes* reached Rio Grande at 6 o'clock p.m. on the 26th and Silveira Martins on landing found himself in the midst of an immense crowd that had assembled at the wharf to welcome him. Accompanied by the cheering multitude, he proceeded to his hotel, where he made a short speech advising peace, order and harmony and expressing his conviction that Rio Grande would continue to be what it had always been, both under the monarchy and under the republic, a bulwark of patriotism and liberal principles. At night a procession of 3,500 persons, headed by three bands of music, paraded the streets and gathered around the hotel, where speeches were made by Silveira Martins, Rodolpho Gomes, Mariam Porto [editor of the *Artista*] and other gentlemen. The demonstrations continued until midnight.

On the 21st a large number of the Coudelha's friends arrived from Pelotas on a special train and conveyed him to that city. The reception was similar to what it had been at Rio Grande. The railway station was literally packed with expectant friends who hailed him with loud acclamations.

At 1 o'clock p.m. he took the boat that had been chartered by his friends to convey him to Porto Alegre.

The *Diario Popular* published a violent article against Silveira Martins, and three prominent caillistas signed a protest against the presents made to him in the name of the people of Pelotas. Some officers of the 8th cavalry also announced in that paper that they would not support him and protested against the demonstrations in his honor, forgetting that it is not the place of military men to express opinions on such questions.

DISTURBANCES IN S. PAULO.

The discussion of the protocols on the Italian claims, which caused considerable bad feeling between Brazilians and Italians, gave rise to disturbances in S. Paulo on the night of the 22nd inst. and on the following day.

The accounts received of these disturbances are conflicting. According to one version an Italian flag was insulted and burnt by a mob. Another statement makes it appear that what was assaulted in this way was the burning of some handkerchiefs by school-children.

In one account Count Compans de Richemont, the Italian consul, is said to have headed a mob of his countrymen and to have been arrested by the police; in another, he is stated to have gone into the street for the purpose of preventing disturbances; in still another it is said that he was at the theatre when the disturbances began and that, guarded by an escort of citizens and mounted police, he went with his family to the official residence of the governor of the state to ask for protection. Campos Salles, according to this account, placed his residence at the disposal of the consul, who, however, preferred to return to his own house. A police force was stationed to protect the house from the mob.

Letters of a not very cordial nature are said to have been exchanged between the consul and Salles. The former, it is stated, demanded satisfaction for the insult to the Italian flag and the protection promised by the laws of the country to his countrymen. In regard to the flag the governor of the state is said to have refused the consul to the general government. It is asserted that he declared that he considered the consul responsible for the disturbances.

On both Saturday night and Sunday there were fights between Brazilians and Italians in various parts of the city and over sixty persons were reported wounded. The *Jornal do Commercio* of yesterday published a list of wounded containing 30 names. In some instances the Portuguese are said to have taken the part of the Brazilians and the Turks that of Italians. Up to four o'clock on Sunday the police had made 63 arrests.

Several meetings have been held in S. Paulo for the purpose of asking the government to cancel the exequatur of the Italian consul, and deputations have called on Campos Salles in order to support the demand. In speaking to the deputations, he is reported to have advised calmness and moderation and to have asserted that the people may rely on him to do all that is required by the dignity of the position which he occupies.

A deputation of Italian merchants also called on him and suggested conciliatory measures.

Count Compans de Richemont is said to have maintained throughout the affair a telegraphic correspondence with the Italian legation, keeping it thoroughly informed in regard to all that has occurred.

It is asserted that the legation, foreseeing these disturbances, had previously suggested that the government should take steps to prevent them.

This morning's telegrams state that the cafés, theatres, etc., were closed yesterday, and the trams were discontinued. A few conflicts were reported, but quiet again prevails. Several persons involved from the wounds received. On Monday 175 arrests were made, principally Italians, and the police were engaged in depriving the Italians of their arms. The same precaution is not extended to Brazilians apparently, although a majority of them now carry arms. The omphans' judge, however, has asked the chief of police to arrest all boys found carrying arms so that they can be recruited for the navy.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The July receipts of the Batavie railway amounted to 80,449\$150.

—The expenses of the Central railway for 1897 are estimated at 30,473,187\$623.

—It is now announced that the weekly night express to São Paulo will recommence running on September 1st. If the train arrives September 1st shall feel greatly encouraged.

—On the 21st inst. work was commenced on the construction of the railway between Santa Anna do Parahy and Itaguay. This road belongs to the Sapucahy system.

—The Villa Isabel tramway company has laid a circular line in the Praga da Constituição, which will further impede public traffic. The streets and squares are small enough already, without giving so great a part of them to the tram companies.

—The minister of industry has resolved to permit the shipment of merchandise on the Central, the freight charges to be collected at their destination when the amount of such freight exceeds 50\$ and when shipped to the principal stations such as Barra, Jua de Fôra, Batucena, Ouro Preto, Parelhas, S. Paulo, etc.

LOCAL NOTES

—A Berne telegram of the 22nd says that the Swiss President has not yet been invited to act as arbitrator in the Amayá dispute.

—The minister of finance has instructed his subordinates not to receive receiving ministerial dispatches written on half-sheets of paper.

—The British cruiser *Barbadoes* arrived in port from Montevideo on the 22nd inst. The *Barbadoes* is homeward bound and left port again on the evening of the 23rd.

—During the vote on the bill ratifying the protocols on the Italian claims 30 policemen were stationed in the vicinity of the chamber of deputies and the galleries were thronged with detectives.

—It is stated that Col. Torres Homem has written to two congressmen asserting that he is a victim of arbitrary power and asking them to apply, on his behalf, for a writ of habeas corpus.

In connection with the foregoing it should be remembered that the surtaxes were incorporated in the import duties at the beginning of the present year, and that a considerable addition to the tariff on some articles also went into force. The falling off in receipts is due to the suspension of receiving export duties for various states, their ornaments now having their own collection there, in this city.

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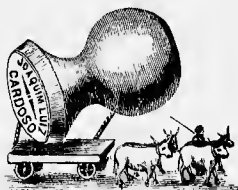
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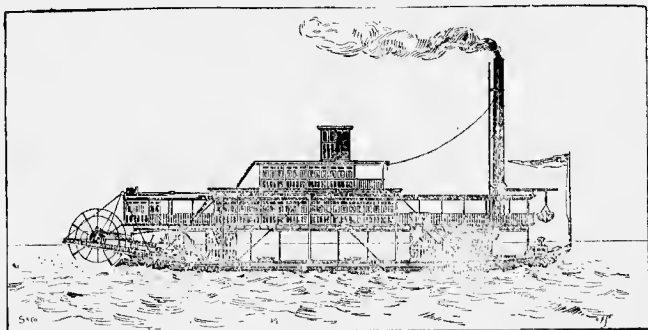
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